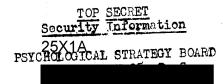


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STAFF STUDY -- PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNIST BW PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

I. PROBLEM

1. To analyze the implications of the Communist BW propaganda campaign and to make recommendations for action in the light of the conclusions reached.

II. DISCUSSION

HISTORY

2. A Soviet hate campaign against the United States is generally considered to have started on January 21, 1951. On that date Pospelov, in the presence of the full Politburo, delivered a speech on the theme "The hands of the American imperialists are steeped in the blood of the Russian people." Immediately after the speech there appeared numerous documents allegedly proving American atrocities. Photographs were published showing Russians who were being mutilated, killed, or tortured, presumably at the hands of Americans. Every Russian newspaper played up this theme. As pointed out by Mose Harvey in a POC briefing, this hate-America campaign is being carried on while the Soviet Union is theoretically at peace with the United States. is without precedent even in Soviet history. Stories appear almost daily alleging further American atrocities. The "never forget and never forgive" theme is hammered into the Russian consciousness in a fashion which can hardly fail to have an effect. The charges usually give alleged details with dates, corroborative evidence, etc. The campaign is not limited to the USSR, but is carried on in the European satellite countries and in Asia. In Rumania, the Communist Party issued a directive explaining exactly how the campaign should be prosecuted. A similar directive was issued in China.

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- 3. The hate campaign continued throughout 1951. In the spring of 1951 there were allegations, which were not followed up, from Chinese Communist sources stating that the United States was engaged in germ warfare and poison gas warfare.
- 4. On February 22, 1952, a new campaign was launched by the North Korean Foreign Minister who charged that the United States was carrying on BW in North Korea. On March 6, the <u>Peiping Peoples' Daily</u>, an official Communist organ, said that the United States had sent 448 planes on BW missions over Manchuria the preceding week.

On March 8, Chou En-lai charged that the American use of germ warfare was aimed at "wrecking the Armistice talks in Korea, prolonging and expanding the aggressive war in Korea, and instigating new wars."

He stated that US pilots who used EW weapons would be treated as war criminals.

- 5. A CIA Special Intelligence Estimate, published March 25, outlines the preceding facts and points out that the accusations concerning EW have been directed exclusively at the U.S. The Estimate also notes Malik's attempt to bring the issue before the UN and refers to the alleged evidence published in the Chinese and Soviet press. This "evidence" consisted of photographs of insects, germs, and germ bombs which American forces presumably dropped in North Korea.
- 6. The Chinese Communist Government rejected a proposal by the International Red Cross offering to investigate the charges. It refused an offer from India to assist in any investigation of the charges and also rejected a proposal from the World Health Organization to send aid into epidemic areas. The Chinese Communist Government claimed that an investigation was already being carried on by the Chinese and friendly governments and that ICRC and WHO were interested only in securing military information for the U.S. High Command.

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The campaign alleging BW activities by the United States con-7. Various statements have been issued by Communist front organizations which have picked up the Communist charges. The World Peace. Council will undoubtedly spearhead and coordinate a continued attack directed against the United States.

- 8. Replies to a Department of State circular to missions in various parts of the world inquiring about the effectiveness of the germ warfare campaign suggested that as of April 2 the campaign had not been effective in most countries.
- 9. Most of the missions felt that U.S. sponsored programs to denounce the Communist charges would merely keep the campaign alive.
- 10. The British Foreign Office, however, has suggested that if the campaign continued it "may in long run be effective because of (a) anti-US feeling in certain areas (b) ignorance of realities of war (c) fear of plague (d) resentment of any Western warfare against Asiatics and (e) pacifism and lassitude in Burma."

MOTIVATIONS

- 11. A number of explanations have been advanced for the present Communist germ warfare propaganda campaign. The "real" reason for the germ warfare propaganda campaign against the U.S. is not certain. It is clear, however, that the present phase of the "hate America" campaign serves several purposes -- some of which may be peripheral to the as yet unidentified main purpose. Some of the uses to which the BW propaganda campaign is or can be put are listed below:
 - It discredits the U.S. in the eyes of Asiatics.
 - It provides an alibi for current (and future) epidemics,
 - It makes Communist troops more fearful of picking up UN propaganda leaflets and less willing to be captured.

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- d. It creates a moral climate in which it might be difficult for the U.S. to employ BW, CW, or AW in the event of global war. (The Stockholm Peace Petition of 1950 combined all three in the category of weapons to be "outlawed.")
- e. It provides a justification for possible Communist use of BW.
- f. It provides a justification and a psychological preparation for all out global war if the USSR decides such a move is expedient.
- 12. The BW propaganda campaign has already provided the Soviet Union with a means of harnessing the forces of nature to their propaganda advantage. Any epidemics or any insect infestations anywhere provide an opportunity for charging the United States with employing BW or testing its BW capabilities.

For example, a Canadian communist newspaper quoted by TASS noted the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in Canada and charged that the U.S., Britain, and Canada were conferring on the production of "germ warfare weapons ... for spreading hoof and mouth and other animal diseases." Charges were also made that the U.S. was experimenting with locusts in Saudi Arabia and other Near Eastern countries. These charges coincided with the plague of locusts throughout the Near East. Troubled backward areas may be constantly invited to blame diseases and plagues on U.S. imperialist machinations. Even American efforts to help the peoples of these areas may be used against the U.S. For example, U.S. planes fighting locusts may be blamed for the plagues and U.S. doctors fighting the disease may be accused of spreading it.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

13. The BW propaganda campaign may be combined with a gas warfare campaign. Nearly all references to the U.S. use of BW mentioned U.S. failure to ratify the 1925 Geneva Convention on germ and gas warfare. The

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committee of "democratic lawyers" who "investigated" the use of EW in Korea have already referred to the American poison gas bombs in their findings. (The 1951 spring propaganda offensives from China, Korea, and Indo-China all claimed that the U.S. was employing poison gas against North Korean and Chinese troops.)

III. CONCLUSIONS

- 14. The germ warfare campaign is clearly part of a continuing Soviet hate-America campaign. By its scope and intensity it marks a new phase in the latter, however, suggesting that implementation of the hate-America theme will play a major -- and perhaps increasing -- role in Soviet psychological strategy.
- 15. The precise reason for choosing germ warfare as the subject of the present campaign is not known. However, it fits into one of the main patterns of the general campaign, which is to link the United States, and particularly the U.S. armed forces, in the public mind with the perversion of science.
- 16. While all types of communist hate-America propaganda are potentially serious from the U.S. point of view, the atrocity type of propaganda is particularly significant in its strategic implications, since it is directed primarily against the U.S. armed forces.
- will continue, but that the Soviet communists will continue to emphasize special campaigns of the science-atrocity type, either by prolonging the current germ warfare campaign or by shifting emphasis to new subjects. In particular there is a strong possibility that the Soviet communists may soon launch an all-out propaganda campaign alleging that the U.S. has been using poison gas in Korea, perhaps accompanying this theme with charges of scientific extermination and torture methods in Korean prison camps.

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18. Irrespective of the popular credence in any country given to particular communist hate-America campaigns, the cumulative effect of these campaigns over a long period of time may be to seriously impair the U.S. psychological position in certain areas, particularly with relation to the possible use of scientific and unconventional weapons in case of general war. On the other hand the shrill pitch of this type of communist propaganda and the crude fabrications used to support it create a Soviet psychological vulnerability which we should be able to exploit. A U.S. counter-propaganda campaign alone may not be sufficient to cope with these effects. Rather, there may be required an integrated program of governmental actions, in relation to which propaganda will take its appropriate place.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 19. That the Department of State make provision for issuance of appropriate information guidance to include the following points:
 - a. Cautionary guidence on the explosive possibilities inherent in the BW propaganda campaign, indicated above, and the necessity for coordinating carefully all statements in conjunction with it.
 - b. Continued emphasis on the following features of the U.S.

 BW counter-offensive: U.S. willingness and Communist

 refusal to submit to impartial international investigation,

 and the obviously unscientific basis of the charges.

 (Purpose -- to retain for the U.S. the confidence and

 sympathy of world-wide governmental, scientific, and

 journalistic circles.)
 - c. A concerted campaign to secure due credit -- not gratitude to the U.S. for its positive assistance in disease and

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pest control, indicating that the responsibility for putting such efforts in the proper perspective rests principally on the governments concerned. (Purpose -- to anticipate Soviet attempts to make the U.S. the scapegoat for epidemics and insect plagues.)

- 20. That the Departments of State and Defense consider measures to counter an anticipated early increase in communist allegations that the UN forces in Korea have employed gas. The following are suggested measures, the feasibility of which should be explored:
 - a. Secret advice to the Secretary General of UN and to neutral governments such as Sweden and India that we anticipate the allegation of having used gas in Korea, coupled with a request to these governments that officers of their medical units now in Korea be immediately detailed, on a secret basis, to an inspection team to tour UN artillery and air units and satisfy themselves and their governments that the UN forces are not using gas. These governments, plus one of the Arab League and one of the Latin American governments, should be requested to relieve this medical team as soon as possible by technically qualified officers, to remain on this assignment until an armistice is concluded.
 - campaign is underway, by the UN and the above-mentioned governments testifying that such charges were expected, and that they are untrue.
 - c. Appropriate technical advice and assistance to the inspection team by CINCUNC.

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- 21. That the Department of State investigate the possibilities of applying or extending existing legal principles with a view to filing with the World Court or the UN, or both, a complaint against the USSR based on the theory of an international libel action, alleging particularly the more extravagant types of communist atrocity-propaganda and stressing the long-range 'lingering radiation' effects of such propaganda upon world security, as well as its threat to the mental health of young persons.
- 22. That the Psychological Operations Coordinating Committee be assigned the following missions:
 - a. Taking into consideration the conclusions of Section III above, analyze and seek to identify the underlying strategy and the probable evolution of the hate-America campaign, to include:
 - (1) The Communist BW propaganda campaign.
 - (2) Gas warfare allegations.
 - (3) Potato bug, locust plague and similar "perversion of science" propaganda.
 - b. Develop further measures to minimize the effects of the present BW propaganda campaign and to undercut anticipated future propaganda campaigns similar in nature or related thereto.
- 23. That Central Intelligence Agency propare for the Psychological Strategy Board a National Intelligence Estimate, appraising the significance and impact of the Soviet BW propaganda campaign, gas warfare allegations and "perversion of science" propaganda, in their relationship to the total complex of Soviet cold war strategy.
- 24. That the Chairman, POC, submit to the Director, Psychological Strategy Board, appropriate progress reports on the project assigned by paragraph 22.

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